

# The GREAT SHADOW

by A. Conan Doyle

AUTHOR OF THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

CHAPTER XII—Continued.

From where we stood it was a slight nose that was worth coming over the seas to see. On our own ridge was the checker of red and blue, stretching right away to a village over two miles from us. It was whispered from man to man in the ranks, however, that there was too much of the blue and too little of the red, for the Belgians had shown on the day before that their hearts were too soft for the work, and we had twenty thousand of them for comrades. Then even our British troops were half made up of militia men and recruits, for the pick of the old Peninsula regiments were on the ocean in transports, coming back from some fool's errand with our kinsfolk of America. But for all that we could see the bearskins of the Guards, two strong brigades of them, and the bonnets of the Highlanders, and the blue of the old German legion, and the red lines of Pack's brigade, and Kempf's brigade, and the green-dotted side men in front; and we knew that, come what might, these were men who would bide where they were placed, and that they had a man to lead them who would place them where they should bide.

Of the French we had seen little, save the twinkling of their fires and a few horsemen here and there on the curves of the ridge; but as we stood and waited there came suddenly a grand blare from their bugles, and their whole army came flooding over the low hill which had hid them—brigade after brigade, and division after division—until the broad slope in its whole length and depth was blue with their uniforms and bright with the glint of their weapons. It seemed that they would never have done, still pouring over and pouring over, while our men leaned on their muskets and smoked their pipes, looking down at this grand gathering and listening to what the old soldiers, who had fought the French before, had to say about the men. Then, when the infantry had formed in long, deep masses, their guns came whirling and bounding down the slope, and it was pretty to see how smartly they unlimbered and were ready for action. And then, at a stately trot, down came the cavalry—thirty regiments at the least, with plume and breastplate, twinkling sword and fluttering lance—forming up at the flanks and rear in long, shifting, glimmering lines.

"There's the chaps," cried our old sergeant. "They're glutted to fight, they are. And you see them regiments with the great high hats in the middle, a bit behind the farm? That's the Guard—twenty thousand of them, my sons, and all picked men—gray-headed devils that have done nothing but fight since they were as high as my gaiters. They've three men to our two, and two guns to one, and by gad! they'll make you recruits wish you were back in Argyle street before they have finished with you." He was not a cheering man, our sergeant, but then he had been in every fight since Corunna, and had a medal with seven clasps upon his breast, so that he had a right to talk in his own fashion.

When the Frenchmen had arranged themselves just out of cannon shot we saw a small group of horsemen, all in a blaze with silver and scarlet and gold, ride swiftly between the divisions; and as they went a roar of cheering burst out from either side of them, and we could see arms outstretched to them and hands waving. An instant later the noise had died away and the two armies stood facing each other in absolute deadly silence—a sight which often comes back to me in my dreams. Then of a sudden there was a lurch among the men just in front of us, a thin column wheeled off from the dense blue clump, and came swinging up toward the farmhouse which lay below us. It had not taken fifty paces before a gun banged out from an English battery on our left and the battle of Waterloo had begun.

It is not for me to tell you the story of that battle, and indeed I should have kept far enough away from such a thing had it not happened to our own fates—those of the three simple folk who came from the border country—were all just as much mixed up in it as those of any king or emperor of them all. To tell the honest truth, I have learned more about that battle from what I have read than from what I saw, for how much could I see with a comrade on either side, and a great white cloud bank at the very end of my firelock? It was from books and the talk of others that I learned how the heavy cavalry charged, how they rode over the famous cuirassiers, and how they were cut to pieces before they could get back. From them, too, I learned all about the successive assaults, and how the Belgians fled, and how Pack and Kempf stood firm. But of my own knowledge I can only speak of what we saw during that long day in the rifts of the smoke and the lulls of the firing, and it's just of that that I will tell you.

We were on the right of the line and in reserve, for the Duke was afraid that Boney might work round on that side and get at him from behind, so our three regiments, with another British brigade and the Hanoverians, were placed there to be ready for anything. There were two brigades of light cavalry, too, but the French attack was all from the front, so it was late in the day before we were really wanted. The English battery which fired the first gun was still banging away on

our left, and a German one was hard at work upon our right, so that we were wrapped round with the smoke, but we were not so hidden as to screen us from a line of French guns opposite, for a score of round shot came pinging through the air and plumped right into the heart of us. As I heard the scream of them pass my ear my head went down like a diver, but our sergeant gave me a prod in the back with the handle of his halbert.

"Don't be so blasted polite," said he. "When you're hit you can bow once and for all."

There was one of those balls that knocked five men into a bloody mash, and I saw it lying on the ground afterwards, like a crimson football. Another went through the adjutant's horse with a plop, like a stone in the mud, broke its back and left it lying like a burst gooseberry. Three more fell farther to the right, and by the stir and cries we could tell that they had all told.

"Ah, James, you've lost a good mount," says Major Reed, just in front of me, looking down at the adjutant, whose boots and breeches were all running with blood.

"I gave a cool fifty for him in Glasgow," said the other. "Don't you think, major, that the men had better lie down, now that the guns have got our range?"

"Tut!" said the other. "They are young, James, and it will do them good."

"They'll get enough of it before the day's done," grumbled the other, but at that moment Colonel Reynell saw that the Rifles and the Fifty-second were down on either side of us, so we had the order to stretch ourselves out too. Precious glad we were when we could hear the shot whining like hungry dogs within a few feet of our backs. Even now a thud and a splash every minute or so, with a yelp of pain and a drumming of boots upon the ground, told us that we were still losing heavily.

A thin rain was falling and the damp air held the smoke low, so that we could only catch glimpses of what was doing just in front of us, though the roar of the guns told us that the battle was general all along the lines. Four hundred of them were all crashing at once now, and the noise was enough to split the drum of your ear. Indeed, there was not one of us but had a singling in his head for many a long day afterward. Just opposite us, on the slope of a hill, was a French gun, and we could see the men serving her quite plainly. They were small, active men with very tight breeches and high hats with great, straight plumes sticking up from them, but they worked like sheep shearers, ramming and sponging and training. There were fourteen when I saw them first, and only four left standing at the last, but they were working away just as hard as ever.

The farm that they called Hougomont was down in front of us, and all morning we could see that a terrible fight was going on there, for the walls and the windows and the orchard hedges were all flame and smoke, and there rose such shrieking and crying from it as I never heard before. It was half burned down, and shattered with balls, and ten thousand men were hammering at the gates, but four hundred guardsmen held it in the morning, and two hundred held it in the evening, and no French foot was ever set within its threshold. But how they fought, those Frenchmen! Their lives were no more to them than the mud under their feet. There was one—I can see him now—a stoutish, ruddy man on a crutch. He hobbled up alone in a lull of the firing to the side gate of Hougomont, and he beat upon it, screaming to his men to come after him. For five minutes he stood there, striding about in front of the gun-barrels which spared him, but at last a Brunswick skirmisher in the orchard flicked out his brain with a rifle-shot. And he was only one of many, for all day, when they did not come in masses they came in twos and threes, with as brave a face as if the whole army was at their heels.

So we lay all morning looking down at the fight at Hougomont; but soon the Duke saw that there was nothing to fear upon his right, and so he began to use us in another way. The French had pushed their skirmishers past the farm, and they lay among the young corn in front of us, popping at the gunners, so that three pieces out of six on our left were lying with their men strewn in the mud all round them. But the Duke had his eyes everywhere, and up he galloped at that moment, a thin, dark, wiry man, with very bright eyes, a hooked nose, and a big cockade on his cap. There were a dozen officers at his heels, all as merry as if it were a fox-hunt; but of the dozen there was not one left in the evening.

"Warm work, Adams," said he as he rode up.

"Very warm, your grace," said our general.

"But we can outstay them at it, I think! Tut! tut! we cannot let skirmishers silence a battery. Just drive those fellows out of that, Adams." Then first I knew what a devil's thrill runs through a man when he is given a bit of fighting to do. Up to now we had just lain and been killed, which is the wearisome kind of work. Now it was our turn, and, my word, we were ready for it. Up we jumped, the whole brigade, in a four-deep line, and rushed at the cornfield as hard as

we could tear. The skirmishers snapped at us as we came, and then away they bolted like corn-crakes, their heads down, their backs rounded, and their muskets at the trail. Half of them got away, but we caught up the others, the officer first, for he was a very fat man who could not run fast. It gave me quite a turn when I saw Rob Stewart on my right stick his bayonet into the man's broad back and heard him howl like a lost soul. There was no quarter in that field, and it was butt or point for all of them. The men's blood was aflame, and little wonder, for those wasps had been stinging all morning without our being able so much as see them.

And now, as we broke through the farther edge of the cornfield we got in front of the smoke, and there was the whole French army in position before us, with only two meadows and a narrow lane between us. We set up a yell as we saw them, and away we should have gone, slap at them, if we had been left to ourselves, for silly young soldiers never think that harm can come to them until it is there in their midst. But the Duke had cantered his horse beside us as we advanced, and now he roared something to the general, and the officers all rode in front of our line, holding out their arms for us to stop. There was a blowing of bugles, a pushing and a shoving, with the sergeants cursing and digging us with their halberts, and in less time than it takes me to write it there was the brigade in three neat little squares, all bristling with bayonets and in echelon, as they call it, so that each could fire across the face of the other.

It was the saving of us, as even so young a soldier as I was could very easily see. And we had none too much time, either. There was a low, rolling hill on our right flank, and from behind this there came a sound like nothing on this earth so much as the beat of the waves on Berwick coast when the wind blows from the east. The earth was all shaking with that dull, roaring sound, and the air was full of it. "Steady, Seventy-first, for God's sake, steady!" shrieked the voice of our colonel behind us, but in front was nothing but the green, gentle slope of the grassland, all mottled with daisies and dandelion.

And then suddenly, over the curve, we saw eight hundred brass helmets rise up, all in a moment, each with a long tag of horsehair flying from its crest, and then eight hundred fierce brown faces, all pushed forward, and glaring out from between the ears of as many horses. There was an instant of gleaming breast-plates, waving swords, tossing manes, fierce red nostrils opening and shutting, and hoofs pawing the air before us, and then down came the line of muskets, and our bullets snatched up against their armor like the clatter of a hailstorm upon a window. I fired with the rest and then rammed down another charge as fast as I could, staring out through the smoke in front of me, where I could see some long, thin thing, which flapped slowly backward and forward. A bugle sounded for us to cease firing, and a whiff of wind came to clear the curtain from in front of us, and then we could see what had happened.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## MEN AWARDED GODLIKE RANK

Two Worshiped in China and Elaborate Temples Erected at the Birthplace of One.

Man worship is still practiced in China, according to Rev. F. S. Burket, a Baptist minister of Changning, who found two disciples of the late Lin, seated on thrones and receiving the obeisance of thousands of their followers.

Liau, who achieved local fame years ago, because of his reputed power of healing diseases and relieving the oppressed in spirit, was executed by the authorities, who feared an uprising. Two of Liau's disciples, Ling Shuk and Lai Sam Shuk, however, like their master, began to heal diseases in his name, and gradually were raised by their followers to the same godlike rank as their master.

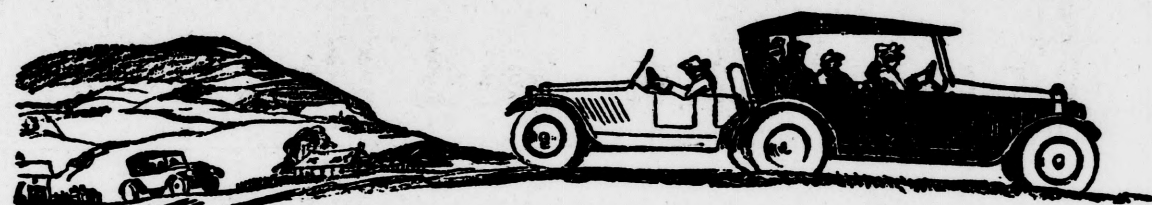
Ling Shuk is seventy-one years old and Lai Sam Shuk eight years his junior. Several ornate temples have been built to Liau. At the main one, located at Liau's birthplace about 15 miles from Changning, the missionary found gathered more than 2,000 people to celebrate Liau's birth anniversary. The two immortals were seated on the highest of a series of terraces with an empty throne between them for the spirit of Liau. Before them stood a large table covered with ornamental objects and in front of the worshippers go through strange gymnastics.

**Matrimonial Oddities.**  
In bygone days in India women were sometimes allowed to choose their own husbands. One of their old fairy tales tells of a fair princess, who, after a tournament, placed a garland around the neck of a knight who had won her heart.

Among the Eskimos of the east coast of Greenland a man captures the girl he wants, but from that time on the usual order of things is reversed. He has to exercise the greatest vigilance to prevent her from eloping with any other man whom she may prefer, as this seems to be her privilege. In the northern New Hebrides a bride who is unhappy seeks the earliest opportunity of running away from her husband and seeking a home with some other man she likes better. If her parents cannot induce her to return to the injured husband they usually send him a pig to soothe his wounded feelings.

**National Geographic Society Bulletin.**  
Sunday School a Woman's Idea.  
The credit of organizing the first Sunday school in the United States is claimed for a woman—Miss Sarah Colt, who died at her home in Falmouth, N. J., in 1872, at the age of ninety years. Miss Colt's original idea was to teach the mill boys to read and write, and from this the school gradually grew into a means of exclusive religious instruction.

A theory may be an impracticable plan of doing something impossible.



## Look at the roads for twenty miles around on a Sunday

THERE isn't any "country" any more. The automobile has brought the most remote settlement almost as close to the center of things as the next county was in the old days.

II

To hear some tire dealers talk you might think that nobody knew anything about tires except the fellow from Broadway.

That's not the basis we go on.

We give every man credit for knowing what he is spending his money on, whether he drives up here in his small car from ten miles out in the country or is passing through from the capital in his limousine.

III

That's one thing we like about U. S. Tires.

They make no distinction between the small car owner and the owner of the biggest car in the country.

It's all the same to them. So long as a man owns an automobile—large or small—he's entitled to the very best tire they can give him.

Quality has always been the outstanding feature of U. S. Tires. There's no limit on the U. S. guarantee. All U. S. Tires are guaranteed for the life of the tire.

IV

We have given a lot of thought to this tire proposition. There is some advantage in being the representatives of the oldest and largest rubber concern in the world.

Drop in the next time you're down this way and let us tell you some interesting facts about tires.

## United States Tires

H. V. BUCKSON, St. Georges, Del.  
BURRIS GARAGE, Middletown, Del.  
JAS. A. HART, Jr., Townsend, Del.  
ANDREW JOHNSON, State Road, Del.

J. A. KUMPEL, Port Penn, Del.  
WILBERT MERIDITH, New Castle, Del.  
HARRY RUDNICK, Delaware City, Del.  
GEO. D. WRIGHT & SON, Smyrna, Del.

## MOTHER MURDERED AT SON'S GRAVE

Finger Marks on Her Neck Show  
How She Met Death

### SIGNS OF DESPERATE FIGHT

Had Gone To Cemetery To Put Flowers On Boy's Resting Place—  
Supposed To Carry Large Sum Of Money.

New York.—With clothing ripped to shreds and the marks of finger prints on the neck, the body of Mrs. Mary Trembowitz, 66 years old, of South Amboy, N. J., was found in Erneston Cemetery, South Amboy, within a short distance of the grave of her hero son, upon which she had just placed a wreath of flowers.

The mother, who was in the habit of visiting the last resting place of her son, Frank, every Friday, did not return to her home last Friday night. The vicinity of where the body was found showed marks of a terrific struggle. On the left side of the woman's neck were found four deep finger marks and on the right side the marks of a man's thumb.

The woman's clothing had been torn from her in an effort on the part of the murderer to find the large sum of money generally believed by persons in the neighborhood to have been carried by Mrs. Trembowitz.

### STRANGLED IN FLAT.

Chicago.—David "Buck" Slavlin, 32 years old, and a traveling salesman, was found strangled to death in a flat occupied by Mrs. Jean Lawrence, in Grand Boulevard. He had been killed by Max Cohen, son of a wealthy Jew-

er, in a desperate battle, during which the finely appointed flat was practically wrecked. Furniture was splintered, mirrors shattered, costly china and glassware strewn about the place. The police were not notified until an hour after the fatal battle. When they arrived Mrs. Lawrence was in hysterics while Cohen was cowering in a chair and staring at the body of the man he had killed.

There are broad intimations that Slavlin was the victim of more than one assailant. The police claim they have evidence that another couple was in the flat at the time Mrs. Lawrence and Cohen assert that Slavlin, who was infatuated with the handsome widow, had been annoying her by his attentions. They say he forced entrance to the place and Cohen, who is also a suitor for Mrs. Lawrence's affections, engaged Slavlin in battle.

"It was his life or mine," said Cohen. "We fought a long time, but finally I got my fingers around his throat and hung on until he was still."

### WOMAN'S TORSO FOUND.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—What is believed by physicians to be the disemboweled torso of a woman's body was found by Marshal Roland Adamsen, of Cleveland, Ohio, lying in an unfrequented spot near the tomb of President William Henry Harrison, in the neighborhood of North Bend.

On the upper part of the body was a thick encrustation of lime, indicating, it was believed, that an effort had been made to destroy it. The head, arms and legs were missing. County authorities are investigating on the theory that the woman was murdered.

### MAY CUT NAVY YARD FORCES.

Washington.—A reduction of 25 per cent. in the Navy yard forces will be necessary unless the machinists accept the 5 per cent. wage increase awarded naval employees, Secretary Daniels said. He explained that a lack of funds would make this course imperative.

### KILLS 4; ENDS OWN LIFE.

Havelock Veinott Makes Attack Following Dispute.

Halifax, N. S.—Three men, one of whom his father, and a woman, were shot and killed at Havelock, Lunenburg county, by Havelock Veinott, of that place, who then committed suicide. Veinott attacked the four during a fit of insane rage, resulting from an old dispute over the location of a mill dam on his father's property, where the shooting occurred.

### ITALIANS HONOR GEN. WOOD.

Celebrate Anniversary Of Entry Of Army Into Rome.

Chicago.—Major-General Leonard Wood was decorated as an officer of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus by Colonel Dibernasso, Italian military attaché at Washington. The ceremony took place on the Municipal Pier Auditorium here and was part of exercises in honor of the fifteenth anniversary of the entry of the Italian Army into Rome.

### CHILDREN DOPE USERS.

Large Share Of Addicts Are Approximately 10 Years Old.

Indianapolis.—More than 75 per cent. of the narcotic drug addicts in the United States are boys and girls approximately 10 years of age, Albert Weber, of New York, chairman of the committee on narcotic drugs and crimes of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, declared in his report to the annual meeting of the institute here.

### TO DRAFT NEW TAX FORMS.

Washington.—Officials of the Bureau of International Revenue will meet with representatives of nearly a score of national trade organizations to draft a new form for the return of income taxes. Deputy Commissioner Hurrey, who will have charge of the conference, said he expected to see the meeting work out an income tax form which will be much more simple than the one now in use.

## WASHINGTON

Hearings were ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the order of the Wisconsin State Public Utilities Commission, prohibiting the increase of intrastate railroad rates to conform with those recently allowed by the Federal Commission.

Industrial Rehabilitation work, provision for which was made in a recent act of Congress, will be under the direction of Lewis H. Carris, former assistant commissioner of education in New Jersey.

Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the Catholic University, was re-elected president of the National Conference of Catholic Charities at the closing session of its sixth biennial meeting. Officials of the Antislavery League conference made public a partial list of candidates for Congress against whom they will wage battle because of the candidates' position on prohibition.

The American Shipbuilding Company has been authorized by the Shipping Board to sell 10 steel steamers of 3,700 dead weight tons each for transfer to foreign registry.

Authority was given the New York Central Railroad Company by the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue collateral trust bonds to the amount of \$25,000,000 and refunding and improvement mortgage bonds to the amount of \$25,000,000.

First reports of an analysis of American freight traffic on railroads, begun this year by the Interstate Commerce Commission, showed that during the first quarter of 1920 railroads moved 3,007,435 carloads of freight aggregating 275,931,603 tons.

Shipping under American register increased by 669 vessels and 3,416,713 gross tons during the fiscal year of 1920, compared with 1919, the Department of Commerce announced.

Few important changes in the forms for filing income tax returns will be necessary, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.



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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., SEPTEMBER 25th, 1920

### OLD BUNK

JOLLYING the farmers in a speech to the National Board of Farm Organizations, just before starting on his western vaudeville circuit, Mr. Cox said he favored the representation of farmers as members of the federal reserve board, the tariff commission and the interstate commerce commission, and as he proceeds toward the great agricultural west he will probably add every other federal commission, and a mighty lot of them have been organized under the Wilson bureaucracy. But whom is Brother Cox going to kick off those commissions in order to put farmers on? Why were not a few farmers put on in the first place? The "deserving Democrats" who are on those commissions are out working for Cox because of orders from Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Wilson gave the orders because he received the word of Mr. Cox that Wilson will be president ex officio by virtue of the Cox election, whatever the Cox word is worth. Cox is using the usual line of political bunk, but the farmer who swallowed that sort of thing in 1912, and again in 1916, is laying for the chap who tries to pump it into him in 1920. If Cox should be elected he would appoint just whom Wilson, Tammany, Taggart, Nugent, Brennan, or Baruch told him to appoint, unless, like Woodrow Wilson he concluded to break with the men who made him President, as Harvey and Watterson, and MacCombs and House made Wilson president in 1912. That would be a remote possibility, however, because at least one thing can be said of Wilson, that cannot be said of Cox, namely, he is his own man, or as Wilson puts it, he is "acting in his own name and by his own proper authority." Cox is a poor marionette, robbed of initiative and volition. But, why worry?

### THE AMERICAN SUGAR BOWL

NEW records were made in the sugar transactions of the United States with other countries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, receipts from foreign countries and non-contiguous American territories amounting to 9,485,727,637 pounds—Division of Statistics, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Yet the price of sugar to the consumer went as high as 32 cents a pound during the present year, and the price showed no sign of tumbling until on the eve of the election, the Louisiana sugar barons in the meantime having gorged themselves to repletion with the aid and connivance of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General. The sugar barons and refiners ought to be fruitful sources for Democratic campaign funds.

### Chronic Catarrh

Our manner of living makes us very susceptible to colds and a succession of colds causes chronic catarrh and a loathsome disease with which it is estimated that ninety-five per cent. of our adult population are afflicted. If you would avoid chronic catarrh you must avoid colds or having contracted a cold get rid of it as quickly as possible. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is highly recommended as a cure for colds and can be depended upon.

### Kent Primary Results

The result of the Kent county Democratic primaries Saturday, according to reports so far received, indicate the selection of the following candidates for county offices:

County Commissioners—First district, Henry I. Beers, Dover; Second, John W. Sheldrake, Harrington; Third, George W. Waldman, Felton. Sheriff—Charles W. Graham. Comptroller—Thomas Meredith. Prothonotary—Daniel M. Ridgeley. Register of Wills—William H. Willis.

### Keep Well And Be Happy

If you would be happy you must keep your bowels regular. One or two of Chamberlain's Tablets taken immediately after supper will cause a gentle movement of the bowels on the following morning. Try it.

### No Indication of "Flu" Epidemic

There have been no indications of a return of last year's influenza epidemic this fall, the public health service announced at Washington.

Each year, it was said, between November and May, a number of cases are reported, but experts do not expect the disease to be as wide-spread as in 1919.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 5 and 41. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

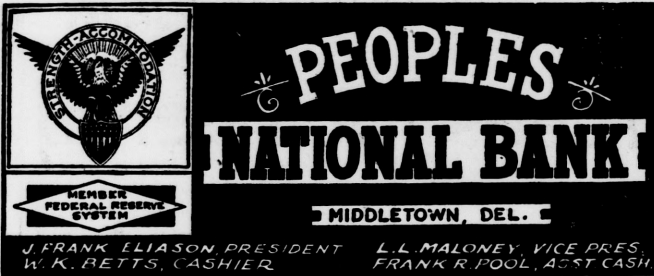
## Are Your Liberty Bonds Safe?

Liberty Bonds kept in your own home may be stolen. This recently happened to a man at Blackbird, Del.

We keep \$80,000.00 worth of INSURANCE on all Liberty Bonds placed in our fire-proof vaults—another accommodation of our customers without one penny's cost to them for that valuable service. If stolen, you receive cash for them.

Another Illustration of The Peoples National Bank's Liberality to its Patrons

4% on Savings Accounts Com-  
pounded Semi-annually 4%



## DELAWARE STATE TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION

Program of Activities

### Free Dispensaries

are maintained for the examination and treatment of diseases of the lungs in—1. Wilmington: Sixth and King street; Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 3 to 5 p. m. Nurse in charge—Miss M. Postles. 2. Milford: Thursday, 11 to 12 a. m. Nurse in charge—Miss A. P. Beswick. 3. Georgetown: Tuesday, 2 p. m. Nurse in charge—Miss E. Hazzard. 4. Middletown: Time to be arranged.

### Staff of Physicians

is employed throughout the State to examine and treat persons with tuberculosis. The services of these physicians may be obtained free of charge by any resident of Delaware.

### Two Sanatoriums

The commission pays for the maintenance of consumptives at:

HOPE FARM

(White)

EDGEWOOD

(Colored)

### Information Bureau

All questions pertaining to tuberculosis will be answered by addressing:

The Office of Executive Secretary

Sixth and King Sts.

Wilmington, Delaware

## The Eastern States Land Co.

### MR. TENANT FARMER:

You dread to go in debt for a farm yet if you and I could sit down and figure it out I believe that I could show you where you are in debt for a farm to-day which you will never own.

Why not pay for your farm as you go along so that in later years you and your family can enjoy the leisure and satisfaction, so well earned, that comes from owning your farm. Here is a description of two properties that are the right size for a man and his family and it is my honest opinion that both will increase in value in the next five years.

The first is a 158 acre farm near Glasgow, and adjoining the State Road. It has 115 acres of tillable land, the balance in woods and permanent pasture with a young fruit orchard of 360 trees. The barn is 40x50 with a 25x16 offset, the granary, wagon shed, chicken house and other outbuildings are in good repair. The house is large and comfortable. The farm is well fenced with barbed wire, watered with a running stream and will carry thirty head of stock. It is one and one-half miles from Railroad and milk station, there is a school across the road from the farm, and the present owner will seed 45 acres of wheat this fall which is included in the price. \$10,000 on favorable terms and immediate possession given.

The second is a 74 acre farm six miles from Wilmington on the Lincoln Highway and only three-fourths of a mile from churches, school, and electric line. The land is a good loam, slightly rolling, well drained and has a stream running down one side of the farm. The buildings are in good shape with the exception of the granary which needs some repairs. Price \$10,000 and immediate possession given. For further particulars call or write to me.

JOHN F. DAVIS, Mgr.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

## DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

WILMINGTON

MIDDLETOWN

DOVER

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LEWES



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MILTON

## EXPANSION

The bank not only means security for your business. It means extension. Your business ought to grow with your life. The soundness and extent of its development depends very materially upon your bank connections.

The Transcript, \$1 Per Year

SHOW STARTS

7.45 P. M.

One Show Only

## MIDDLETOWN OPERA HOUSE

J. E. LEWIS, Prop.

Program for week beginning September 27th

ADMISSION

ADULTS, 22 Cents

CHILDREN, 11 Cents

Including War Tax

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th

RELIAANCE FILM COR., Presents

Alice Brady

—in—

"The Trap"

This is a very good picture with a celebrated star. Giving you a new type of picture, showing you the pitfalls and traps that confronts the star. Don't miss it. Strand comedy. Pathe News.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th

STATE RIGHTS COR., Presents

Robert Warwick

—in—

"Friday, the 13th"

This picture is the one we were compelled to cancel last week on account of delay in transit. It is considered one of the best Robert Warwick ever made. Full of action and thrills. In the picture he will visit the big stock market, where millions are won and lost in an hour. 10th episode of "The Lost City." Rolan comedy. Prices, 28c and 14c.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th

RELIAANCE FILM COR., Presents

their BIG SPECIAL with

Tom Santschi, Mary Charleston and George Fawcett

—in—

"The Country God Forgot"

A big smashing story of the western waste. The barren desert with its pearls and privations. A strong story of the country that spares no one, and where the mightiest survive. Red-blooded manhood, honest self-sacrifice, intrigue, crime and sincere love, and all in the great solitude of "The Country God Forgot." This picture run at the Broadway Theatre, New York, for 18 weeks at \$1.50 top. Our prices 38c and 22c. If you have heart trouble, don't come. It's a western story. Fox News. Good comedy.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th

Look! Look!

VAUDEVILLE

IN 5 BIG ACTS

Three double acts, 2 singles, as good as you can find on any regular program. From one hour to one hour 15 minutes showing time. Playing Dover the night after playing here. Remember it's not the cheap kind. Come and bring your whole family. Also plenty good comedy that will make you forget your troubles. Admission, 55c and 28c.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1st

REALART PICTURE COR. Presents

Mary Miles Minter

—in—

"Jennie Be Good"

If you liked Mary Miles Minter in "Judy of Rogues Harbor," you will also like this picture, full of comedy with the charming Mary Miles Minter, who will keep you laughing from start to finish. Also 6th episode of "The Silent Avenger." Good comedy. Prices, 28c and 14c.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2d

WILLIAM FOX Presents

Buck Jones

—in—

"The Forbidden Trail"

Another big story showing Buck Jones in the same kind of pictures played by Tom Mix. Full of dare-devil stunts that look impossible to you in the audience. The kind of picture for Saturday night. Hallroom boys comedy. Fox News. Prices, 28c and 14c.

# FINAL CLEAN UP

OF

# Surplus Material

The branch railroad connecting our plant with the main line is to be taken up commencing November 1st, hence this

# SUMMARY CLEAN UP

Below is a partial list:

500,000 feet of LUMBER—all sizes.  
Complete DOORS with hardware and frames.  
Complete WINDOWS with frames.  
500 single 6 light SASH at \$1.00 each.  
3,000 BLANKETS at \$2.50 each.  
1,500 MATTRESSES at 75c each.  
500 CHESTNUT POSTS, 6 to 16 feet, at 35c each.  
Pipe, Electric Fittings, Hardware, &c.

# Tools of almost every kind

Beds, heaters, chairs, cooking utensils, 80 to 120 gallon galvanized hot water tanks, road grader, mortar mixers, air compressor for garage, vulcanizer, saw table with gasoline engine, Novo gasoline pumping outfits, fire extinguishers, 100 tons timothy hay, and hundreds of articles too numerous to mention.

# The Last Call

Buyers desiring to profit by the extreme low prices at which this residue will be disposed of should act quickly. Can you afford to pass up such an opportunity? VISIT US IN PERSON. 10 miles from Middletown.

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THAN THE LAST ONE



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## VELVET IN FAVOR

Material to Be Popular in Fall and Winter Garments.

Fabric Needs No Adornment or Additional Trimming to Make it Beautiful.

Velvet is the most subtly becoming of all soft fabrics that are used for women's clothes and there is promise that the coming fall and winter season will see this material used in great abundance, notes a fashion writer. For draping there is nothing more lovely, and since draping is announced as being one of the salient characteristics of the newer styles then it stands to reason that this material will have a unique place among the styles. In velvet, too, there are so many lovely and becoming colors from which to choose. It offers a variety that can hardly be equaled by any other fabric.

Velvet for afternoon gowns has been shown much favor in the past and undoubtedly it will be the material de luxe for frocks of this sort this season. Here again the material is so very popular because it needs no adornment, no additional trimming to make it beautiful. In itself it is just right and leaves nothing to be desired. Velvet for smocks is also the last word in fashion. There is something about the quality of it that makes it particularly fitting for this purpose, and the more the smock gains in popularity the more velvet seems to be appreciated in this direction.

DAINTY CHIFFON VELVET HAT



Chiffon velvet is one of the season's fashion attractions. The brim of the hat shown here is trimmed with stripes of white silk.

## Colors in Evening Gowns

Black and White or Cream Creations  
Decidedly in the Foreground  
of Fashion.

Evening gowns are colorful—in all the new and lovely and illusive shades which are shown among the handsome materials, observes a New York fashion writer. Usually when they are notable for color then they exist for that alone and very little is done in the way of trimming. It is the black and white or the cream creations on which lace is most lavishly used. There are hats, too, to match, and to complete the costumes. From Paris comes the news of little dress lace caps that the women are wearing.

Coats and wraps are as spacious and luxurious and as all-enfolding as ever they have been in the past. They are more so if anything, for the materials are more beautiful than ever, and no expense has been spared when it comes to the use of fur and em-

## Takes Place of Embroidery

Chintz Printed in Large Design Permits of Effect Being Gained in Ingenious Manner.

Lanvin has always been famous for her beautiful embroideries, notes a Paris fashion writer. Now she has chosen a very simple way to ornament a dress by substituting for embroidery a chintz printed in large design so that the effect of embroidery is gained in an ingenious manner. A wide-skirted model is evolved from black taffeta. Black chintz with a bold design in red and blue is cut in circles about four inches in diameter, or just large enough to exploit the design to advantage. These motifs are then applied to the frock with an embroidery stitch of heavy black silk. The whole effect is colorful.

Among novelties in patterned velvets now being shown by leading milliners are hat garnitures; those embroidered in metalized straw; also in colored embroidery in vivid shades of

for dress wear at the same time she cannot do better than purchase one of these weaves. For capes and coats and wraps, either for evening or daytime wear, they are particularly good, for in this field they vie with the velvets, which have always been liked for this use.

## STYLISH FURS FOR MILADY



Semimink dolman made with yoke sleeve and wide band of skin running diagonally; row of tails across back of yoke, tails and paws on cuffs, and large cape collar.

## Lace Days.

These are lace days. Lace forms part of many a handsome costume and the economical girl or woman may combine odd bits of lace found in the scrap bag, transforming them into something beautiful, even though they do not exactly match in pattern. The best way to give to these an appearance of similarity is to tint them all to a single shade—ecru, cream or yellow—or to dye them in the same way, thus securing unity, since these colors are popular. One may even pick up bargains in lace upon the counters, and treat them in the same way, thus securing a handsome blouse, or the trimming for an entire frock, at very slight expenditure. A bit of color, or an all-over design to weld all together, may be given by means of yarn embroidery.

## Two Timely Sewing Hints.

When lace is to be ruffled upon a frock use one of the top threads to draw it into fullness. Another device to save time is, when shirring a skirt, to run about the top a very loose machine stitch and afterwards pull it for the required fullness.

## Fresh Air and Sunshine.

A clean house, with plenty of fresh air and sunshine, is a long step in the direction of health, says the United States public health service.

## Smart Feather Fans.

Feather fans of uncurled ostrich and mountings of shell are very smart.

## THE KITCHEN CABINET

If God made woman beautiful he made her so to be looked at to give pleasure to the eyes which rest upon her—and she has no business to dress herself as if she were a hitching post, or to transform that which should give delight to those among whom she moves into a ludicrous caricature of a woman's form.—J. G. Holland

## HOME-MADE CANDIES.

It is still, even with the price of sugar, much more economical to make the candy for the children or grown-ups at home. The candies without boiling are the simplest to prepare. The following is the French foundation:

Beat thoroughly the white of an egg, with the same quantity of gum arabic water, add flavoring of any preferred kind and then work in as much confectioners' sugar as will make a stiff elastic mass—about one and one-quarter pounds. Some experts prefer to use more egg, omitting the gum water. To prepare the gum water, pour half a cupful of boiling water over two ounces of powdered gum arabic; when dissolved, strain. The result is a cream which does not melt as rapidly in the mouth. This French cream may be used instead of the boiled fondant in all cases except for melting or dipping. Walnut creams, stuffed dates, candied fruits of various kinds and nuts as well may be used with this foundation. Coloring and flavor will also add variety.

**Peanut Candy.**—Boil together two cupfuls of New Orleans molasses, one cupful of brown sugar, a tablespoonful each of butter and vinegar. Rub the skins from the peanuts, spread them in greased pans about an inch deep, cook the sirup to the crack stage and pour it over the nuts. When partly hardened cut in squares.

**Almond Comfits.**—Select a quantity of perfect dates, halve them lengthwise and remove the seeds. Insert a large almond kernel in the place of each seed and press the date together again. Now dip the dates in melted fondant and arrange them in melted paper to harden. When cold cut them in halves crosswise and dip in sugar sirup to crystallize.

A confection very easy to prepare and delicious, is stuffed dates. Remove the stones and fill with flavored fondant. Roll in granulated sugar and the confection is ready.

Oh, for a new generation of day dreamers! They will not ask if life worth living—they will make it so. They will transform the sordid struggle for existence into glorious effort to become that which they have admired and loved.

## SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS.

Now that green corn is plentiful, some corn dishes will be welcome.

**Corn Gems.**—Take two cupfuls of grated fresh corn, add to one and one-half cupfuls of milk and two well-beaten eggs. Sift two cupfuls of flour with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt and all dash of pepper. Mix all together and grease the gem pans with bacon fat. Put in the corn mixture and bake twenty to twenty-five minutes.

## Beef Steak a la Henriette.

Wipe a porterhouse steak, cut one and one-half inches in thickness, broil eight minutes, turning frequently. Pour one-half of the sauce on a hot platter, lay in the steak, cover with the remaining sauce and garnish with parsley and grated horseradish.

**Corn and Cheese Souffle.**—Melt a tablespoonful of butter and cook in it one tablespoonful of finely minced green pepper. Make a sauce of one-fourth of a cupful of flour, two cupfuls of milk, a teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of grated cheese, one cupful of chopped corn, three eggs, whites and yolks, beaten separately, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites at the last. Bake in a well buttered baking dish 30 minutes.

**Mushroom Catsup.**—Gather the fresh mushrooms and pack in alternating layers of mushrooms and salt in a stone jar. Let stand for twenty-four hours. Chop fine, stir and mix well, and let stand for two more days, then drain. Place the strained liquid in a kettle and bring to the boiling point; cook for three minutes. To every four cupfuls of the liquid add one cupful of strong cider vinegar, one tablespoonful of cayenne pepper, three of allspice, two of ginger, one of cloves, one-half of mace. Boil until reduced to half the amount, then bottle in sterilized bottles while hot. Cork and seal the bottle with paraffin.

**Pickled Onions.**—Pour boiling water over the small white pickling onions to loosen the skin; peel, then soak in strong brine twenty-four hours. Wash and place in a preserving kettle and cover with one part skimmed milk and two parts water. Boil gently for ten hours. Drain and wash again, and pour into the bottles. Fill with hot, spiced vinegar. Seal in the usual manner. The milk is used to keep the onions from turning yellow.

**Neenie Maxwell**

## Spirit of Service Needed.

To no one man is it given to do it all. Each has his part, and, if he do it well, does all that can be expected of him. But he will never do it well if he be not possessed of and dominated by the spirit of service.

## Otherwise All Right.

A prominent clubwoman says that woman's besetting sins are envy, laziness, gluttony, jealousy and revenge. Outside of that, she is, we presume, the angel we have always liked to picture her.—Boston Evening Transcript

## COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

**BALTIMORE.**—Wheat—Sales of sample lots of nearby wheat at \$2.20, \$2.30, \$2.35, \$2.40, \$2.42, \$2.43, \$2.45 and \$2.47 per bu.

Oats—Old oats, No. 2 white, 72¢; No. 3, do, 71¢; new oats, No. 2 white, 72¢ asked; No. 3 do, 71¢ asked.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, \$2.05 nominal; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, \$2@2.25.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, nominal, \$33; Standard Timothy, \$32.50; No. 2 timothy, \$32; No. 3, timothy, \$26@29; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$31@31.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, \$29@30; No. 1 clover mixed, \$30@30.50; No. 2 clover mixed, \$26@28; sample hay, \$15@23. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, \$20@22; No. 2 straight rye, \$18@19; No. 1 tangled rye, \$17; No. 2 tangled rye, \$16.50; No. 1 wheat, \$14@15; No. 2 wheat, \$12@13; No. 1 oat (nominal), \$18; No. 2 oat, \$16@17.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 58¢; do, firsts, 56¢@57; Western prints, 1/2 pound, extras, 59¢@60; do, firsts, 57¢@58; do, 1 pound, extras, 59¢@60; do, firsts, 57¢@58; near-by creamery, extras, 48¢@50; do, firsts, 46¢@47; dairy prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, extras, 35¢@40; do, firsts, 36¢@37; store-packed, 37¢. Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4 lbs. and over, 37¢@38¢; small to medium, 34¢@35; white leghorns, 34¢@35; old roosters, 22¢; springers, 1 1/2 lbs. and over, 37¢@38; do, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 lbs., 36¢@37; do, 1 to 1 1/4 lbs., 35¢@36; white leghorns, 1 1/2 lbs. and over, 36¢; do, smaller, 35¢; ducks, young pekkings, 3 lbs. and over, 33¢; do, puddle, do, 32¢; do, muscovy, do, 31¢; do, smaller and poor, 27¢@28; old, 27¢@28; pigeons young, per pair, 30¢@35; old, do, 35¢@40; guinea fowl, young, 1 1/2 lbs. and over, each, 65¢@75; smaller, do, 60¢.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, per 100 lbs., \$2.50; Eastern Shore Virginia, per brl., \$2.50@3; Norfolk, per brl., No. 1, \$2.50@3; sweets, yellows, No. 1, per brl., \$3@3.50; Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware, per brl., \$3@3.50; yams, fancy, per brl., \$2.50@3.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, firsts, 58¢; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, firsts, 58¢; Western (Ohio), firsts, 58¢; West Virginia, firsts, 58¢; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, 54¢@55.

**NEW YORK.**—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, \$2.64 1/2, spot, c. i. f., New York, and No. 2 mixed durum, \$2.65 1/2, c. i. f., to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.54, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Cats—No. 1 white, 75¢.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 59 1/2¢@60¢; creamery, extras (92 score), 58 1/2¢@59¢; creamery, firsts (98 to 91 score), 51 1/2¢@58¢; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 41¢@41 1/2¢.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra, firsts, 59¢@61¢; fresh gathered, extra, firsts, 55¢@57¢; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennerly whites, firsts to extras, 72¢@82¢; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennerly browns, extras, 68¢@73¢; state, Pennsylvania and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, first to extras, 55¢@64¢.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, current make, white and colored, specials, 29¢@29 1/2¢; do average run, 27¢@28¢; state, whole milk, twins, current make, specials, 28¢@28 1/2¢; do, average run, 27¢@27 1/2¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, by freight, 40¢; express chickens, 39¢@42¢; fowls, 40¢@41¢; old roosters, 24¢; turkeys, 40¢.

**PHILADELPHIA.**—Corn—As to grade and location, \$1.55@1.60, the latter for No. 1 yellow.

Oats—No. 2 white, 73¢@74¢; No. 3 white, 72¢@73¢.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 60 1/2¢; nearby prints, fancy, 69¢@72¢.

Potatoes—Jersey, No. 1, per basket, 70¢@90¢; do, No. 2, 35¢@50¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red winter, \$2.64@2.69; No. 2 red garlicky, \$2.54@2.59.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, fancy flat, 29¢@29 1/2¢; do, common to good, 25¢@28¢; longhorn and middle daisies, 29¢@29 1/2¢.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 60¢@62¢; do, current receipts, 59¢; Western extra, firsts, 60¢@62¢; do, firsts, 58¢@59¢; fancy selected packed, 71¢@72¢.

## LIVE STOCK

**BALTIMORE.**—Veal—Choice, per lb., 17 1/2¢@18¢; ordinary to medium, per lb., 14¢@16¢; heavy, smooth, fat, per head, \$30@35; rough, per head, \$16@22; common, thin, per head, \$10@12; 11¢@12; common, thin, 8¢@10.

Sheep, No. 1, 7¢; old bucks, as to quality, 5¢@6¢; common, 3¢@4¢; lambs, spring, choice 13¢@14¢; fair to good, 12¢@13¢.

**CHICAGO.**—Cattle—Bulk, \$4.50@4.75; medium cows draggy at \$7@8.50; choice vealers higher; few reaching \$18.25@18.50; others, calves, bulls, stockers and feeders steady.

Hogs—Bulk, packing, 15.75¢@16¢; pigs mostly 50¢ higher; bulk, desirable kinds, 16.25¢@17¢.

Sheep—Western lambs steady to 15¢ lower; feeders fully steady; fairly good Western lambs, \$13.85; practical top natives, \$13.75; bulk, natives \$12.75@13.50; fat native ewes, \$6.75; down; best feeder lambs, \$13.75.

**NEW YORK.**—Cattle—Steers, \$12.25@14.50; oxen, \$13.25; bulls, \$9@10; cows, \$10.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep (ewes), \$3.50@7.50; culls, \$2@3; yearlings, \$8@10; lambs, \$11@15.50; culls, \$8@10.

Hogs—Medium weights, \$18.25; pigs and heavy hogs, \$17@18.25; roughs, \$13.50@14.

**PITTSBURGH, PA.**—Hogs—Heavies, \$17.25@17.50; heavy Yorkers, \$18.75@18.90; light Yorkers, \$17.75@18.50; pigs, \$17.25@17.50.



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Capital the Most "Wide Open" of Cities.  
Constantinople now combines all the  
features of a new mining camp and a  
world seaport. It's "the end of the  
trail" for all the Balkan states and  
everything west of Suez on the Medi-  
terranean.  
Caucasian oil men, Donetz Basin  
miners, Anatolian sheep and cattle  
kings, Greek war millionaires and Sy-  
rian merchants rush to Constantinople  
to pop champagne in proof of their  
success. Soldiers and sailors of half  
a dozen nations swell the population  
and add to the cosmopolitan aspect of  
the streets and pleasure resorts.  
Under allied occupation the city has  
become a wilder place than it was un-  
der the Turks. There are no civil  
courts. None of the allies desire to  
assume responsibility for reforms other  
than are necessary to safeguard  
life. Italian, French and British  
troops co-operate with the Turkish  
gendarmarie in keeping order. But  
everybody's job is nobody's job. Con-  
sequently Constantinople is a very  
wide-open town. Midnight closing is  
enforced pretty generally, but until  
that hour there is little interference  
with dance halls, gambling dives and  
redlight districts unless murder is  
committed.  
Leadville and Goldfield in their dis-  
tasteful days never offered anything  
wilder than certain sections of Con-  
stantinople, where jazz bands vie with  
Neapolitan orchestras and tsigane  
singers in their efforts to attract way-  
farers into the beer tunnels and dance  
halls filled to overflowing with the  
painted women of many nationalities.  
Half a dozen summer gardens offer  
vaudeville programs which attract  
thousands of persons every night who  
seem to have far more interest in the  
drinks and restless crowds than in  
the Russian prima donnas and bare-  
legged dancers whose art is usually  
as meager as their attire. Turks,  
Arabs, Bedouins, Egyptians and As-  
syrians, gorgeously clad in native cos-  
tumes, elbow their way among Cos-  
sacks and Georgians whose uniforms  
are far more brilliant than their re-  
cent military achievements.  
Coal-black French colonials, res-  
plendent in red fezzes and green ka-  
ki, mingle with Sikhs and Punjabi,  
whose long hair and many-colored  
headdresses are wrapped in somber  
brown. Civilians, soldiers and sailors  
from all parts of the world are hope-  
lessly jumbled together in Constanti-  
nople crowds and are so busy looking  
at each other that tenors from the  
Petrograd opera, naughty French sin-  
gers from Montmartre and Austrian  
strong-jawed ladies claim but slight  
attention.  
Constantinople itself is a grand  
pageant every day. Its main thorough-  
fare, Rue Grand Pera, is more  
fascinating than any scene which pro-  
ducers ever can hope to stage. Camel-  
drivers lead their patient trains, bur-  
dened with charcoal, through the mass  
of street cars, shrieking motor  
cars and carriages, piloted over the  
rough paving at breakneck speed by  
Turkish hostlers who crack their whips  
and shout constantly at high pitch to  
pedestrians who venture off the nar-  
row sidewalks.  
Turks mounted on tiny donkeys  
move indifferently through this mael-  
strom. Occasionally Turkish peasants  
drive a flock of sheep or turkeys into  
this swirl of traffic and serene oxen  
draw heavy carts along at a pace  
so slow that drivers of military cam-  
ions curse them in 10 languages.  
The narrow, crooked streets of Con-  
stantinople are ill-suited to motor traf-  
fic and the slow-going fatalistic Turk  
is little inclined to change his pace.  
Consequently there are many acci-  
dents and the indifference with which  
foreign military cars are driven has  
done much to intensify Turkish hatred  
of foreigners.  
Few American Linguists.  
According to the Interchurch World  
movement, thirty-two different lan-  
guages besides English are spoken in  
New York city by some 1,700,000 peo-  
ple; but, in spite of our polyglot city  
populations, native Americans are sel-  
dom gifted as linguists. The lines of  
class distinction in America, although  
elastic, are more of a handicap in that  
respect than they are in Europe. The  
European who lives near an interna-  
tional boundary comes frequently into  
contact with foreigners of his own  
social and intellectual interests, but  
most Americans see little of the for-  
eigners among our people and neither  
inherit nor get by constant practice a  
facility in using other tongues.—  
Youth's Companion.  
Gathering Up the Wreckage.  
The uprising of wrecking companies  
since the war is one of the curiosities  
of the time. These concerns buy  
anything that is discarded for the pur-  
pose for which it was constructed,  
as a small shack to a battleship or  
locomotive or even an entire rail-  
road. Companies which conduct such  
business on a large scale are said to  
make immense profits and there is  
not sufficient element of chance to  
make it more or less exciting. It is  
the business of the old junk  
glorified and enlarged in a way  
produce fortunes in the reclaiming  
of waste material and the salvaging of  
considered valueless.  
His Last Effort.  
A man, who talked in Cleveland  
about a story that was now  
being told of a colored soldier who  
had come home from France,  
and who had been one of the  
soldiers who had been discov-

STRANGE TO WESTERN EYES  
Habits and Customs of "Hermit King-  
dom" of Korea Hard for Travel-  
ers to Understand.  
Out into the Yellow sea and the  
Eastern sea juts a peninsula of more  
than 84,000 square miles. It is an ex-  
tension of Manchuria, and for cen-  
turies was under the suzerainty of  
China.  
In old atlases the peninsula is called  
Korea. For years it was known as  
"The Hermit Kingdom." For after  
the China-Japanese war the land be-  
came an independent kingdom, al-  
though even then Japan claimed juris-  
diction over the country. But Korea  
enjoyed her freedom only a short  
time as an independent nation.  
It was on August 29, 1918, that  
Japan formally annexed Korea, as an  
integral part of the kingdom. The  
old name was changed to Chosen. In  
Japanese this name is divided into two  
syllables—Cho Sen. This means "The  
Land of the Morning Calm."  
Perhaps no other name would better  
suit the land which was once called  
the Hermit kingdom, for its people  
are indeed very calm. So calm have  
they been considered by Japan that it  
isn't generally known there was some  
opposition to the annexation of the  
kingdom, and that a republic was  
formed and a president elected. The  
president, it is said, was compelled to  
flee the country.  
Many are the strange customs of  
this old little land. At one time the  
king ordered all men to wear broad-  
brimmed hats made of a material so  
brittle the men couldn't "get their  
heads together" without nicking their  
hats. And so, the story runs, con-  
spiracy was prevented.  
But the mileposts of Chosen are not  
made of brittle material. They are  
painstakingly hewn out of wood, and  
are set up along the highways, carved  
with Chosen characters, which give  
the traveler the information he re-  
quires for a safe journey.  
To the eyes of many a western  
traveler these mileposts look more like  
images intended to frighten than  
soothingly to inform. Of course, the  
particular demon that should be pla-  
cated in each spot is properly pla-  
cated by the posts. And so these  
Chosen mileposts serve the double  
purpose of informing human travelers  
and warning off those demons who  
might trouble the highway.—Temple  
Manning in Columbus Dispatch.  
China's Needs Are Great.  
Sydney Greenleaf writes in the  
World's Work:  
China needs assistance. Railroads  
are the world's salvation and China's  
sorrow. But for the lack of railroads,  
China would today be the most pow-  
erful nation on earth—financially and  
politically. And the fact that her rail-  
roads are short while those of other  
countries are long makes her a prey  
to those tentacles of trade against  
which she is helpless. China has to-  
day only about 6,500 miles of railroad;  
she needs 100,000. She who built the  
rambling walls has still only foot-  
paths. She needs 100,000 miles of  
highway. Her canals, which a thou-  
sand years ago kept the country open  
to trade and partially free from famine  
have fallen into disrepair. She needs  
telegraphs, telephones, wireless. If  
only the money she borrowed went  
into such enterprises China would re-  
pay the world a thousand fold.  
Poison Gas for Whales.  
A campaign against the Beluga or  
white whale was recently inaugurated  
from Douarnenez to Concarneau, in  
Brittany, by the French Oceanographic  
society, in which nets and poison  
tubes were used.  
The Beluga, pest of the fisherman,  
is generally cream white in color,  
feeds mainly on marine fish and com-  
mits ravages among the shoals. The  
average length of the adult male is  
about 18 or 20 feet.  
To hunt down the white whale a net  
1,100 yards long, was set up at Douar-  
nenez, while another was placed in a  
suitable position by the fishermen at  
Concarneau. Furthermore, the skip-  
pers of the sardine boats used 4,000  
Yves Delage poison tubes against the  
Belugas.  
Reveals Sea's Bottom.  
A two-inch section of sea bottom,  
with its tiny animal and plant life,  
magnified 15,000 times, has been re-  
produced in glass and wax at the  
American Museum of Natural History  
at New York.  
It is called the Bryozoa group,  
taking its name from the minute sea  
animals popularly called sea mats  
and sea mosses, that it depicts.  
Their shells are incrusting on sea-  
weeds, pebbles and the shells of lar-  
ger animals, and are said to be ex-  
tremely beautiful in their intricate  
form and coloring. The "plumed  
worm," with its gay colors and other  
strange microscopic creatures, of  
which the average person seldom  
dreams, complete the group.  
Possibilities Here.  
An officer of the British army, Maj.  
Frederick de T. Craven, would not  
only increase the kinds and quality of  
game animals in the United States,  
but would add humor to sport. He  
suggests that the yak be transplanted  
from the Himalayas to the Rocky  
mountains, and that river buck, wart  
hogs and swamp hogs be brought from  
Africa and released in the swamps of  
Mississippi and Louisiana. The wa-  
ter buffalo of the Orient, he thinks,  
would also thrive there. He would  
stock regions that are now useless  
with game animals of considerable  
value. But think of the fun that the  
newspapers would have with the yak  
and the wart hog!—Youth's Com-  
panion.  
Magazines! Magazines! We  
have them all. Get it at  
JONES' PHARMACY,  
Phone 28R13 Townsend, Del.  
The Transcript, \$1.00

Wanted!  
Well experienced farmer wants to  
rent a farm between Wilmington and  
Clayton. Cash or share rent.  
P. O. Box 25  
Penns Grove, N. J.  
For Sale!  
Double dwelling located on West Lake  
street, in Middletown, now tenanted  
and in good condition. Good invest-  
ment. Apply to  
A. K. HOPKINS.  
For Sale Quick!  
One American six auto roadster, was  
bought new last spring, in excellent  
condition and has only run about 1000  
miles. Poor health cause for selling.  
Call or address  
M. D. WILSON,  
Middletown, Del.  
P. S.—Will be sold at sacrifice price.  
For Sale  
FULLER & JOHNSON  
Pump Engine  
Cedar Tank, 500 capacity and  
20 ft. steel tower.  
J. C. ALSTON  
For Sale!  
The George N. Bennett farm,  
about 325 acres, 10 acres wood-  
land. On Back Creek, one mile  
from Chesapeake City, Maryland.  
Wharf on property for shipment  
of grain &c. All necessary build-  
ings. Apply to  
JAMES S. HOPPER  
Chesapeake City  
Maryland  
Public Sale  
The undersigned, administrators, will  
sell at Public Sale in Townsend, Del., on  
Saturday, Oct. 2, '20  
Seven Room House,  
nearly newly painted and  
papered with large lot and  
garden. Also household goods consist-  
ing of feather beds, tables, chairs,  
stoves, cooking utensils and other ar-  
ticles too numerous to mention.  
Terms for household goods Cash.  
Terms for house made known day of  
sale.  
H. M. DEAKYNE  
C. T. DEAKYNE  
Administrators for Mrs. Jane Dea-  
kyne Lewis deceased.  
W. A. Watson, Jr., Auct.  
Men's  
Popular-priced Suits  
For Fall  
Men's Staples, \$25 to \$40  
Bargain Basement  
\$14.50 to \$26.50  
Good, Solid Values, New Styles  
and Up-to-date Models. All  
Sizes for Men 35 to 50 Chest.  
Young Men's Specials  
\$30 to \$75  
Sizes 34 to 40 Chest  
Single and Double-breasted Coat  
Suits.  
Two and Three-button Long  
Vests.  
Pointed Vests and Narrow  
Trousers.  
Plenty of the New Browns,  
Blues, and Blue and White Pin  
Stripes.  
New Stetson Hats  
New Boyden Shoes  
New Manhattan Shirts  
Besides All the Popular Makes  
and Models.  
MULLIN'S HOME STORE  
Sixth and Market  
WILMINGTON  
Conklin  
Fountain Pen  
The business end  
of a Conklin  
The pen is the most useful item in the  
world and the fountain pen is the most  
valuable. That's why we build such superior  
quality into the CONKLIN'S pens.  
Smooth, steady writing the instant the pen  
touches paper, uniformity of ink flow, no leak-  
ing, long life—the CONKLIN'S service.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS  
—OF—  
Appoquinimink Hundred  
The taxable residents of Appoquinimink  
Hundred, and all persons liable to pay  
tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified  
that the county and school Taxes for  
the year 1920 are now due, and the un-  
derassigned Tax Collector for said  
Hundred, will be  
AT THE OFFICE OF RICHARD HODGSON  
IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,  
EVERY SATURDAY,  
During SEPTEMBER, 1920  
From 9 P. M. until evening  
NOTICE TO SCHOOL TAX-PAYERS  
A rebate of 8 per cent. will be al-  
lowed on all school taxes paid not later  
than August 1920. After that  
date there will be no rebate whatever.  
And on all taxes paid after January 1st,  
there shall be added one-half of one  
per centum per month until the same  
shall be paid.  
Tax bills can be obtained by making  
personal application to the Collector, or  
by sending written communication en-  
closing stamps.  
EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE,  
GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF  
NEW CASTLE COUNTY:  
Section 3—That on all taxes paid before  
the first day of October there shall be an  
abatement of five per centum. On all  
taxes paid before the first day of Decem-  
ber there shall be an abatement of three  
per centum. On all taxes paid during the  
month of December there shall be no  
abatement whatever. And on all taxes  
unpaid on the first day of January there  
shall be added one-half of one per centum  
per month until the same shall be paid.  
JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,  
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink  
Hundred  
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS  
—OF—  
Red Lion Hundred  
The taxable residents of Red Lion  
Hundred, and all persons liable to pay  
tax in said Hundred are hereby notified  
that the County and School Taxes for  
the year 1920 are now due, and the un-  
derassigned Tax Collector for said Hun-  
dred, will be  
At the Engine House,  
Delaware City, Delaware  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1920  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1920  
from 9 a. m. to 12 m.  
AT HOME AT ST. GEORGES  
All Other Week Days  
NOTICE TO SCHOOL TAX-PAYERS  
A rebate of 8 per cent. will be al-  
lowed on all school taxes paid not later  
than August 1920. After that  
date there will be no rebate whatever.  
And on all taxes paid after January 1st,  
there shall be added one-half of one  
per centum per month until the same  
shall be paid.  
Tax bills can be obtained by making  
personal application to the Collector, or  
by sending written communication en-  
closing stamps.  
Extract from the Laws of Delaware,  
Governing the Collection of Taxes of  
New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter  
30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as  
Amended.  
Sec. 3. That on all county taxes paid  
before the first day of October there  
shall be an abatement of five per  
centum. On all taxes paid before the  
first day of December there shall be an  
abatement of three per centum. On all  
taxes paid during the month of Decem-  
ber there shall be no abatement what-  
ever. And on all taxes unpaid on the  
first day of January there shall be added  
one-half per centum per month until  
the same shall be paid.  
J. C. STUCKERT,  
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.  
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS  
—OF—  
St. Georges Hundred  
The taxable residents of St. Georges  
Hundred, and all persons liable to pay  
tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified  
that the county and school Taxes for the  
year 1920 are now due, and the un-  
derassigned Tax Collector for said Hun-  
dred, will be  
At the Real Estate Office of  
JOHN HELDMYER, JR.  
Middletown, Delaware  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1920  
from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.  
At Lee Sparks' Office,  
Odessa, Delaware  
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29th, 1920  
from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.  
At R. S. Carpenter's Store,  
Port Penn, Delaware  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1920  
from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.  
On all other days at my residence  
near Mt. Pleasant.  
NOTICE TO SCHOOL TAX-PAYERS  
A rebate of 8 per cent. will be al-  
lowed on all school taxes paid not later  
than August 1920. After that  
date there will be no rebate whatever.  
And on all taxes paid after January 1st,  
there shall be added one-half of one  
per centum per month until the same  
shall be paid.  
Tax bills can be obtained by making  
personal application to the Collector, or  
by sending written communication en-  
closing stamps.  
EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE,  
GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF  
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER  
30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS  
AMENDED.  
Sec. 3—That on all county taxes paid before  
the first day of October there shall be an  
abatement of five per centum. On all  
taxes paid before the first day of Decem-  
ber there shall be an abatement of three  
per centum. On all taxes paid during the  
month of December there shall be no  
abatement whatever. And on all taxes  
unpaid on the first day of January there  
shall be added one-half of one per centum  
per month until the same shall be paid.  
EUGENE E. PAXSON,  
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred  
Klair Bazaar!  
SALE EVERY SATURDAY  
at 11 o'clock  
50 to 100  
Horses and Mules  
Bring your horses in and take the  
cash home. More Wagons, Harness  
and Collars than any other place in the  
city. \$10.00 worth of Auto Robes and  
Blankets bought for cash and sold for  
cash. \$5.00 worth of Auto tires in  
stock. Dump Wagons, Auto Cars and  
goods of all kinds.  
KLAIR & HOLLINGSWORTH,  
Wilmington, Del.

MAKE YOUR  
STATIONERY  
DISTINCTIVE—  
SEE OUR LINE

WE HAVE some highly pretty things in really  
pretty and dainty stationery. They are  
not freaks—just filled with a distinctive  
personality of their own.

As to varieties, we can suit all tastes in either colors,  
styles, sizes or price.

Of course there's economy in buying the paper by the  
ream with envelopes to match.

But, whatever your stationery require-  
ments, we will take care of you correctly.

STATIONERY - TOILET ARTICLES  
CULVERS  
HIGH GRADE CANDLES  
CIGARS  
PHONE 29  
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.  
COR. BROAD & MAIN STS.

Model Twenty-One Forty Five  
Five Passenger Touring Car

Beauty and capacity are combined in the new 1921 Buick five-  
passenger Touring Car. Designed to meet the many uses of a car of  
this type, it lends to the needs of the business man and his family, the  
comforts of the traveling man or those whose business takes them on  
long trips. This car has many improvements over those of previous  
years, but it is still, and always will be powered by that famous BUICK  
VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR.

Also Sampson Tractor you can see one working at Mr. J. B. Donovan's.  
I am now ready to make immediate deliveries.

Heldmyer's Garage  
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Why man—  
we made this  
cigarette for you!

CAMEL  
CIGARETTES

CAMELS fit your cigarette de-  
sires so completely you'll agree  
they were made to meet your taste!

Unique flavor, fragrance and mel-  
low-mild-body due to Camels qual-  
ity and expert blend of choice Turk-  
ish and choice Domestic tobaccos  
are a revelation! You will prefer the  
Camel blend to either kind of tobacco  
smoked straight!

With Camels you can go the limit  
without tiring your taste. They  
leave no unpleasant cigarette after-  
taste; no unpleasant cigarette odor!

To get a line on why Camels win,  
you so completely compare them  
puff-for-puff with any cigarette in  
the world at any price. You'll pre-  
fer quality to coupons or premiums!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS  
—OF—  
Blackbird Hundred  
The taxable residents of Blackbird  
Hundred, and all persons liable to pay  
tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified  
that the county and school Taxes for the  
year 1920 are now due, and the un-  
derassigned Tax Collector for said Hun-  
dred, will be  
AT BLACKBIRD,  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1920,  
From 1 to 4 P. M.  
RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTON  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1920,  
From 1 to 4 P. M.  
AT FLEMING'S LANDING,  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1920,  
From 1 to 4 P. M.  
AT TAYLORS BRIDGE,  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1920  
from 10 a. m. to 12 m.  
NOTICE TO SCHOOL TAX-PAYERS  
A rebate of 8 per cent. will be al-  
lowed on all school taxes paid not later  
than August 1920. After that  
date there will be no rebate whatever.  
And on all taxes paid after January 1st,  
there shall be added one-half of one  
per centum per month until the same  
shall be paid.  
Tax bills can be obtained by making  
personal application to the Collector, or  
by sending written communication en-  
closing stamps.  
EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE  
GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF  
NEW CASTLE COUNTY:  
Section 3—That on all County taxes  
paid before the day of October there shall  
be an abatement of five per centum. On all  
taxes paid before the first day of Decem-  
ber there shall be an abatement of three  
per centum. On all taxes paid during the  
month of December there shall be no  
abatement whatever. And on all taxes  
unpaid on the first day of January there  
shall be added one-half of one per centum  
per month until the same shall be paid.  
JOHN BEITH,  
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred



